

PEKING REVIEW

29

July 20, 1973

北
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周
報

**Chairman Mao Meets
Dr. Yang Chen-ning**

**Economic Development and
Environmental Protection**

***Imperialism and Big-Power
Hegemonism Opposed***

— Chinese representative's speech at U.N. Economic
and Social Council

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Chairman Mao Meets Dr. Yang Chen-ning



CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, on the afternoon of July 17 met with Dr. Yang Chen-ning, Chinese-American physicist who has come to see his relatives and pay a visit.

Chairman Mao had a very cordial conversation with Dr. Yang Chen-ning in his study at Chungnanhai

in Peking. The conversation lasted more than one hour.

Taking part in the meeting were Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council, and Chou Pei-yuan, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Scientific and Technical Association.

Twelfth Anniversary of China-Korea Treaty

Hyun Jun Keuk, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, gave a banquet on the evening of July 10 to mark the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance.

Attending the banquet were Comrades Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chi Teng-kuei, Han Nien-lung and Wu Teh.

In his speech, Ambassador Hyun Jun Keuk said that the signing of the treaty between Korea and China had brought to a new and higher level the traditional friendship and relations of mutual assistance forged in the arduous revolutionary struggles of the two peoples against their common enemies. The treaty is entirely in the interests of both peoples.

The Ambassador said that the Korean people are making every effort to realize the five-point programme for the reunification of the fatherland advanced by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 23 and are determined to achieve the historic cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. He said that the programme is a great epoch-making policy of national salvation to smash the "two Koreas" scheme of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their south Korean followers and to mobilize the patriotic forces of the whole nation from the north to the south for the reunification of the fatherland.

In his speech, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien said: The signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was a very important hallmark of the constant growth of the friendly relations between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Facts have proved that the treaty reflects the aspirations of the Chinese and Korean peoples, conforms with their fundamental interests and shows more and more clearly the great significance of strengthening the unity of the peoples of both countries.

He continued: The Korean people's great leader President Kim Il Sung made an important speech on June 23, 1973, putting forward a new line and five propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. This is another new effort by the Workers' Party of Korea and the D.P.R.K. Government for the cause of reunification, and it is of extremely great significance. The Chinese Government and people firmly support it.

Bahamas' Independence Greeted

The Bahamas, where Christopher Columbus first landed in his voyage to the New World at the end of the 15th century, proclaimed its independence and the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas on July 10, thereby ridding itself of British colonial rule lasting three and a half centuries.

Premier Chou En-lai sent a cable on July 10 to Lynden O. Pindling, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas, congratulating him on the Bahamas' independence and informing him of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize his country. The cable also wished prosperity to the Bahamas and happiness to its people and ever-growing friendship between the Chinese and the Bahamian peoples.

The Bahamas' independence is the result of protracted struggle by the Bahamian people. In January 1964, Britain was forced to grant consent to "internal self-government" for the Bahamas. In the general elections of January 1967, the first held after "internal self-government" was instituted, the Progressive Liberal Party became the ruling party and its leader Lynden Pindling Prime Minister. The party again won in the second general elections of 1972. Since the beginning of the 1970s, the people in the Caribbean area have been strengthening their solidarity, and the Bahamian people's struggle for independence has developed further. In December 1972, Prime Minister Pindling held successful talks with Britain and the decision was made that the Bahamas would

become independent as of July 10, 1973.

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Ends Albanian Visit

The Military Friendship Delegation of the People's Republic of China led by Hsu Hsiang-chien, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, returned to Peking on July 15 after a friendly visit to Albania and participation in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Albanian People's Army.

At the reciprocal banquet he gave on the evening of July 13 in Tirana, Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien said: "Everywhere we heard cheers from the depths of people's heart for Chinese-Albanian friendship. Everywhere we came across moving episodes of the fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of China and Albania. We felt especially honoured that Comrade Enver Hoxha, the great leader of the Albanian people, and Comrade Mehmet Shehu, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Albania, received all the members of our delegation and had very cordial and friendly conversations with us."

Comrade Hsu Hsiang-chien said: During the visit we were pleased to find that under the leadership of the Albanian Party of Labour headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, the Albanian people, with pick in one hand and rifle in the other, have brought about great changes in their motherland by selfless hard work. Raising political consciousness, bringing into full play the glorious tradition, carrying out the mass line and strengthening military training, the Albanian People's Army which always maintains a strong militant will and revolutionary vigilance has made remarkable achievements in the construction of national defence. The Albanian people and army are now carrying out the resolution adopted at the 4th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of

Labour and are engaged in an extensive struggle against the influence of bourgeois and revisionist ideology. We warmly congratulate you on your brilliant successes already gained on all fronts and wish you new and greater victories in your future struggle.

In his speech at the banquet, Comrade Hito Cako, Chief of the Political Department of the Albanian People's Army, paid glowing tribute to the revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of Albania and China. He said: "Time has most eloquently shown that this friendship cultivated by our two Marxist-Leninist Parties and great leaders Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Enver Hoxha will, as the mountains in our two countries, endure for ever and is as strong as the people of our two countries and pure as our ideals."

Swimming

Thousands of swimmers swam across lakes or rivers on July 16 in Peking, Wuhan, Changsha and Nanning.

Seven years ago on this memorable day, Chairman Mao once again had a good swim in the Yangtze River at Wuhan. Chairman Mao had previously swum across the Yangtze several times and had written the poem *Swimming—to the melody "Shui Tiao Keh Tou."* Chairman Mao had also issued very important directives on swimming.

In Wuhan this year, over 3,000 people took part in the mass crossing of the Yangtze. They included Little Red Soldiers—the youngest was eight years old—workers, peasants, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, militia, Red Guards and athletes. The 5,000-metre swim across the river took an hour and 20 minutes.

There were swimming contests and exhibitions by civilians and army men in Kunming Lake in the Summer Palace and other bodies of water in Peking on July 16. At the Huaijou Reservoir, participants in the 1973 P.L.A. Sports Meet in the Peking

area put on a swimming exhibition in full battle gear, including a display of aquatic military skills and parachuting over the reservoir. Yeh Chien-ying, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and others met P.L.A. commanders and fighters and militia men and women who took part in the performances. On the same day, over 5,000 swimmers crossed Kunming Lake.

In Changsha, 10,000 people swam the Hsiangchiang River, while in Nanning in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region, over 2,000 army men and civilians swam the Yungchiang River. Despite the Yungchiang's rising water level and swift currents since summer began, hundreds of people have been practising swimming there every day.

Peking Mourns

Mr. Chang Shih-chao

A memorial meeting for the late Chang Shih-chao (Hsing-yen) was held at the Papaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Peking on the afternoon of July 12. Mr. Chang Shih-chao was Member of the Standing Committee of the Third National People's Congress (N.P.C.), Member of the Fourth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (C.P.P.C.C.) and Curator of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History.

A portrait of the late Mr. Chang Shih-chao hung in the meeting hall and below it was the urn containing his ashes.

In the hall was a wreath from the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao.

There were also wreaths from Tung Pi-wu, Acting Chairman, and Soong Ching Ling, Vice-Chairman, of the People's Republic of China; Chu Teh, Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council and Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Commit-

tee; Kang Sheng, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; and Yeh Chien-ying, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee. Wreaths had also been sent by the N.P.C. Standing Committee, the



State Council, the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., the General Office of the State Council, and the Central Research Institute of Culture and History.

Among those attending the memorial meeting were Chu Teh, Chou En-lai, Yeh Chien-ying, Li Hsien-nien, Teng Hsiao-ping, Kuo Mo-jo, Ngapo Ngawang-Jigme, Chou Chien-jen, Fu Tso-yi and Hsu Teh-heng. They expressed their deep sympathy with Mr. Chang Shih-chao's widow and his son and daughters.

Fu Tso-yi, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee, presided over the meeting. Kuo Mo-jo, Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

Vice-Chairman Kuo Mo-jo said: "Mr. Chang Shih-chao was born in Changsha, Hunan Province. He worked for peace negotiations between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party on the eve of China's liberation, first as a member of the

(Continued on p. 18.)

Economic Development and Environmental Protection

by Fang Hsin

THE increasing amount of harmful industrial waste liquid, gas and residue in capitalist countries has resulted in serious pollution and damage to the environment, thus posing a threat to the health of the people. The question of economic development and environmental protection, therefore, has aroused widespread concern. With socialist construction surging ahead in China, it is important that we rely on the superiority of the socialist system to protect and continually improve our environment at the same time as we speedily develop our economy.

(I)

Man utilizes natural resources to create wealth through labour and develop the economy. In this process, he constantly transforms nature and improves the environment. But because of man's limited cognitive ability and knowledge of science and technology, economic development often brings harmful influences to the environment and hence to humanity. In explaining such influences, Engels cited the example of reclamation. In Mesopotamia, Greece and Asia Minor, people destroyed large tracts of forests to obtain cultivable land. They never dreamt that they were bringing, in succeeding ages, devastation to these areas by removing, along with the forests, the collection centres and reservoirs of moisture. In the same way, the Italians in the Alps cut down the fir forests on the slopes, having no idea that by doing this they were striking at the roots of the dairy industry in their region; still less did they have any inkling they were thereby depriving their mountain springs of water, making it possible for these to pour still more furious floods on the plains during the rainy season.

There are, however, profound social causes for the serious pollution and destruction of the environment in capitalist societies. There, making money is of primary importance. Engels pointed out: "As individual capitalists are engaged in production and exchange for the sake of the immediate profit, only the nearest, most immediate results can be taken into account in the first place." Speaking of the malpractices of the Spanish planters, Engels penetratingly exposed the crime of the bourgeoisie in destroying the natural environment in order to get profits. Spanish planters burnt down whole forests on Cuba's mountain slopes in order to obtain sufficient fertilizer from the ashes for one generation of very highly profitable coffee trees. As a result,

heavy tropical rainfalls afterwards washed away the unprotected top soil, leaving only bare rock.

Such uninhibited plunder of natural resources and destruction of environment increased along with the development of capitalist industry. In the mid-18th century, the industrial revolution took place; while the invention and popularity of the steam-engine released great productive forces previously unknown by society, it also gave rise to grave environmental pollution. Engels pointed out: "The first requirement of the steam-engine, and a main requirement of almost all branches of production in modern industry, is relatively pure water. But the factory town transforms all water into stinking manure. However much therefore urban concentration is a basic condition of capitalist production, each individual industrial capitalist is constantly striving to get away from the large towns necessarily created by this concentration, and to transfer his plant to the countryside." New pollution ensued, as Engels said, because "modern capitalist industry is constantly bringing new large towns into being there by constant flight from the towns into the country." This is the insuperable "vicious cycle" of capitalist society.

Monopoly-capitalists lust for maximum profits in capitalist countries today, and this results in even greater anarchy in production. Factories discharge industrial wastes and natural resources are exploited at will; cities develop even more abnormally and the environment suffers even worse pollution and harm, and the health of the masses of the labouring people is seriously endangered. All these facts, past and present, point to the conclusion that the pollution and destruction of the environment in these countries is a social phenomenon of capitalism and a manifestation of the sharpening contradiction between the private ownership of the means of production and the social character of production.

(II)

The socialist system is the most advanced social system in the history of mankind. Under socialism, public ownership of the means of production replaces private ownership and planned economy replaces anarchy in production. Industrial and agricultural production is arranged rationally; the abnormal development of the cities and urban concentration of popula-

tion are avoided, so that urban construction is carried out in a planned and rational way and the masses can be mobilized and relied upon to protect the environment. In a word, the socialist system provides favourable conditions for protecting and improving the environment while swiftly expanding the economy. This does not mean, however, that the question of environmental protection does not exist under socialist conditions. On the contrary, we must pay great attention to it while developing the socialist economy.

China is a socialist country which "proceeds in all cases from the interests of the people." The basic object of developing the socialist economy is the people's welfare. An important principle in such development, therefore, is to protect the environment and eliminate industrial wastes. This is also the bounden duty of socialist enterprises. Otherwise, pollution and destruction of the environment will be harmful to the health of the workers and staff members and the people in general, and this will go against Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the fundamental object of socialist economic development.

Economic development gives rise to the problem of environmental protection which, in turn, is an indispensable condition for carrying on normal production and developing the economy. If we allow the environment to be polluted and destroyed through lack of protection, it will endanger the people's health and the development of the socialist economy. Harmful industrial waste gas and liquid invading the farms hamper the growth of the crops, reduce yields or kill them altogether. Harmful waste liquid flowing into the rivers, lakes and seas endangers the growth of fish and other aquatic life and even causes them to die in large numbers. Industrial residue, if it is allowed to accumulate, will take up large tracts of land and farms, and if it is discharged into the rivers, will cause them to silt up and hampers navigation. Harmful waste liquid corrodes ships, pollutes water sources and spoils the water for residential or industrial use, thereby affecting the quality of industrial products. Besides, industrial waste gas corrodes workshops, pipes and other facilities.

Whether from the point of view of the object of socialist economic development or from the needs of developing the socialist economy itself, environmental protection is important and indispensable. Marxism holds that a problem should be observed from the relation between things and their development. Environmental protection must be carried out in order to develop the economy faster. Conversely, if environmental protection is neglected in the course of economic development, the people's health will be threatened and the economy will not be able to develop well. Experience has shown that pollution of the environment is rapid whereas its elimination takes a longer time. We must, therefore, lose no time in strengthening prevention work while seriously undertaking elimination of pollution. This will benefit our people and our future generations.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "Marxist philosophy holds that the law of the unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe. This law operates universally, whether in the natural world, in human society, or in man's thinking. Between the opposites in a contradiction there is at once unity and struggle, and it is this that impels things to move and change." Like all other things, the contradictions between economic development and environmental protection are constant and absolute and their unity is temporary and relative. Economic progress will give rise to new problems in environmental protection, and new problems in this field will arise and call for solution after the old ones have been solved. This is the dialectical relationship between economic development and environmental protection. We must have a correct understanding of it. Under the socialist system the ability to protect and improve the environment is decided, to a considerable extent, by the economic and technical level. Only when the economy develops at a faster pace can this ability be raised more rapidly. Therefore, we can only solve the problem of environmental protection by developing the economy, and not seek a good environment by slowing down economic development or by other negative methods.

(III)

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "Socialism has freed not only the labouring people and the means of production from the old society, but also the vast realm of nature which could not be made use of in the old society." To develop multi-purpose use under socialist conditions is an important means for both developing the economy and protecting and improving the environment.

Environmental pollution in modern times is mainly created by industrial waste gas, liquid and residue. In the absolute sense, however, there is no such thing as "waste." There are unused materials in the world but there are no materials which cannot be used. What is "waste" under a certain condition can be turned into a useful thing under another condition; what is "harmful" under a certain condition can be turned into a "beneficial" thing under another condition. The Chinese Government is embarking on, in a planned way, work to prevent and eliminate environmental pollution caused by industrial waste gas, liquid and residue. Some achievements in this respect have been made. For example, piled high and unused, the slag of an iron alloy plant used to be a harmful thing. By adopting multi-purpose use in the past few years, it has been turned into many products. This not only gets rid of the harmful effects of the slag, but provides industry with an excellent abrasion-resistant and corrosion-resistant material.

Multi-purpose use is also the inevitable road for concentrating on production in breadth and depth and developing industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and crossing the boundaries of trades,

many enterprises in China are making big efforts in multi-purpose use. While maintaining one field as their main activity, they develop in a diversified manner. Instead of using resources once, for a single purpose and at a primary level, they make use of them many times, for a wider purpose and at a higher level. Thus, they tap a new and tremendous source of raw materials for socialist construction and open a new and broad field for economic development. For instance, substantial results were obtained by multi-purpose use in 1971 alone. Peking made use of more than 1.5 million tons of different kinds of solid waste. Shanghai extracted more than 6,500 tons of some 20 precious and rare metals from industrial waste residues, and recovered over a million tons of dyestuffs, waste acid, caustic soda, oil and fat and fertilizers from industrial waste liquids.

Mankind's ability to know and protect natural environment grows continuously with economic and scientific progress. History proves that many things, once regarded as waste, have become valuable today. Things which cannot be used today may become useful tomorrow. In the 19th century people produced soda from salt and sulphuric acid. The large amount of hydrochloric acid formed in the process of production was regarded as poisonous water and its disposal created pollution. Later this poisonous water became a basic raw material in the chemical industry.

At the turn of this century people used coal to develop the iron and steel industry, and tar produced in making coke was regarded as a waste. But it was later discovered that this is an important raw material

for making dyestuffs, pharmaceuticals, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre and synthetic plastics. In the course of our industrial development today, many things are disposed of as waste because we do not fully know them yet. Sometimes they create pollution and bring on arduous tasks in environmental protection. But we are fully convinced that with the development of production and science, these harmful things will certainly be turned into valuable things.

It is necessary to point out that to prevent any harmful effects we must seriously deal with industrial waste gas, liquid and residue which are very harmful and cannot be recovered and used for the time being because of technical and economic limitations. But in the people's interests, this is very necessary even if it calls for certain expenditures.

Chairman Mao has taught us: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level. Therefore, man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing. Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and with the superior socialist system and hundreds of millions of industrious and ingenious working people, we will certainly create a society with a highly developed economy and a beautiful environment as long as we take the struggle between the two lines as the key link, carry out overall planning and rational geographical distribution and go in for multi-purpose use to turn the harmful into the useful.

U.N. Economic and Social Council

Chinese Representative Exposes Big-Power Hegemonism

The 55th Session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council has been holding extensive discussions on international economic and social policy since July 6. Representatives of some developing countries pointed out that the economic situation in many developing countries has gone from bad to worse in the past decade as a result of imperialist exploitation, plunder and monopoly. Chinese Representative Wang Jun-sheng addressed the meeting on July 9. Following is his speech:

Development of Joint Struggle by Small and Medium-Sized Countries

In the past year, the joint struggle of the small and medium-sized countries against imperialism and hege-

monism has further developed. Their bilateral and regional economic co-operation has been daily increased and continuously strengthened. The organizations formed by countries exporting raw materials have steadily expanded and grown in strength. They have had periodical consultations to co-ordinate actions against imperialist exploitation through exchange of unequal values and to arrive at reasonable export prices. At a number of international conferences, the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and other regions have strongly voiced their opposition to foreign control, economic plunder and big-power monopoly and dumping. They demand the establishment of international economic and trade relations based on equality

and mutual benefit, reform of the international monetary system, the right to participate in international trade negotiations on an equal footing and a greater say in the international economic sphere.

Many developing countries have been eliminating imperialist influences step by step, taking the economic life-lines into their own hands and defending their permanent sovereignty over their natural resources. Overcoming the numerous difficulties caused by foreign influence, they have been working energetically to expand production and increase revenue. To shake off the state of dependence on foreign countries as a result of solely exporting primary products in exchange for industrial goods, some developing countries have managed to increase the variety of their export products and have considerably expanded exports of manufactured goods.

While reviewing recent progress, it should be pointed out that the present state of affairs in the international economic sphere is far from satisfactory. The huge gap between the rich and the poor countries is still widening, instead of being narrowed. The root cause of this abnormal state of affairs lies in aggression, exploitation and plunder by colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism.

Schemes of Imperialism and Big-Power Hegemonism

But times have changed. Under the heavy impact of the great historical trend that countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution, it no longer is possible for imperialism and big-power hegemonism to do as they please. The imperialists have been compelled to make certain concessions. But on matters of substance they still hold fast to their vested interests and continue to push a policy of exploitation and plunder. Flaunting the signboards of "economic co-operation" and "international development," they appropriate the natural resources of developing countries in an attempt to tie the economies of developing countries to their own economic system and then bring these countries under their political control. They still monopolize international trade and finance and are using self-seeking tactics to shift their economic and monetary crises to the great detriment of the developing countries. Resorting to more cunning and deceptive means, the big-power hegemonism under the cloak of "socialism" steps in wherever there is a foothold and stretches its hands everywhere to contend for spheres of influence. In the guise of providing "internationalist aid," it is seeking to control and exploit some small and medium-sized countries. We people of all countries must strengthen our unity, heighten our vigilance and expose and frustrate all schemes of imperialism and big-power hegemonism.

Reliance on People and Mutual Support

Practice has proved that to lift ourselves from poverty and backwardness, we developing countries

must first of all rely on our own efforts and the unity and co-operation among ourselves. That is to say, we must rely on the people, work with vigour and determination, support each other and go forward together.

In the course of developing our national economies, we developing countries are faced with practical difficulties such as inadequacy of funds and lack of technical know-how. However, so long as we proceed from the specific conditions of our own countries, rely mainly on our own efforts while seeking foreign aid as an auxiliary, properly handle the relationship between the development of agriculture and that of light and heavy industry and between the vigorous expansion of production and the improvement of the people's livelihood, we can accumulate funds for construction by increasing production and practising strict economy. While engaging in production our workers and technical personnel can give play to their talent and gradually master and develop technologies, including advanced foreign ones, to serve the people of their own countries.

Principles for Developing International Economic Relations

International affairs are closely interwoven in the contemporary world. It is difficult for a country to keep completely aloof from any international contacts in carrying on economic construction. In the international economic field, countries should conduct mutual exchanges and develop their relations based on the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs. International economic relations of this kind are indispensable to us developing countries.

Mutual respect means, first of all, to respect each other's state sovereignty. This should be observed between all countries, big and small, strong and weak. An economically developed country should help the developing countries. It must not rely on its strength to bully the weak or use economic means to apply political pressure, demand privileges and interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. It is all the more impermissible for it to trample on other countries' sovereignty, channel their resources for its own use, wantonly plunder them and accumulate wealth on the basis of their impoverishment.

Equality and mutual benefit means not only that the two parties concerned should be equal and make allowance for each other's economic interests; but it must also favour the mutual promotion of the independent economic development of both countries. An economically and technologically developed country has the duty to help the developing countries speed up construction. It must not, on the pretext of "international division of labour" or "joint exploitation," impose its will on other countries, cause their economies to become fragmented and lop-sided, turn their economies into subsidiary ones which supply it with raw materials and do processing work for it, thus becoming completely dependent on it, or force developing countries which

have just freed themselves from one kind of dependence to fall into another kind of dependence.

Supplying each other's needs includes trade, lending funds and exchange of technical know-how, which should all be based on mutual respect for sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. Yet there now are some people who, in order to realize their expansionist ambitions, beg for funds and technology abroad on the one hand and on the other sell their own obsolete equipment to the developing countries at high prices, extort high fees for the transfer of technology, practise usury in a disguised form, exploit the labour forces of the developing countries, grab their natural resources, and even ride roughshod over other countries by means of sending "experts" and "advisers." Such despicable

practices are obviously incompatible with the principles of equality, mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs.

Numerous facts have told us that if the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs are to be truly implemented in international economic and trade relations, it is essential to overcome the obstacles put up by imperialism and big-power hegemonism. And if the developing countries are to build and develop their national economies, they must combine their political struggle against imperialism and hegemonism with their struggle to win and safeguard economic independence. In this respect, it is very important for the developing countries to strengthen their unity against imperialism.

Israel Pushes Zionization in Occupied Territories

SINCE launching the June 5 war of aggression against the Arab countries in 1967, Israel has driven nearly one million Palestinians and other Arabs out of the occupied Arab territories, sent an uninterrupted stream of Jews into these areas and pushed the Zionization scheme there in an attempt to perpetuate its occupation by a fait accompli and realize its expansionist Zionist ambitions.

U.N. Investigation Report

The U.N. Committee to Investigate Israeli Actions in Occupied Arab Territories pointed out in a report last October that Israeli policy was "designed to effect radical changes in the physical character and demographic composition of several areas of the territories under its occupation, by the deliberate eradication of a distinct Palestinian national identity." It also said: "The practice of deportation and the policy of demolition of houses, of establishment of Israeli settlements, of expropriation of Arab property and of denial of the right of return of the civilians who had fled those territories during and after the 1967 hostilities, are not only confirmed but are accentuated by the developments." The trilogy of the Israeli Zionist plan—aggression, occupation, Zionization—is confirmed by Israel's action in the occupied areas.

Paramilitary Settlements

Settlements established by Israel in the occupied territories are of a paramilitary nature, intended to consolidate Israeli occupation and serve as bridgeheads

for further aggression. There has been a steady increase in the area and number of the settlements. The Israeli radio reported on February 3 this year that of the 53 settlements built by Israel since 1967, 42 were in the occupied territories. Israeli agriculture minister Haim Gvati admitted on March 5 that six more settlements were under construction.

To build settlements and highways in pursuit of aggression, the Israeli authorities have arbitrarily expropriated and evicted the Arabs from their land in the occupied areas. They levelled their houses to the ground with bulldozers and put up dwellings for Jewish settlers or built "security" roads. The Jordanian paper *Amman Al-Massaa* reported on July 1, 1972 that to establish three settlements in the Sinai Peninsula, the Israeli authorities forcibly evacuated 200 Arab families from the area to the Gaza Strip and the West Bank of the Jordan River, and another 300 Arab families were served notice to leave their land.

Zionization in Jerusalem

Zionization activities are even more unbridled in Jerusalem. The deported mayor of Jerusalem's Arab sector, Rouhi Khatib, said in a note last August that the Israelis had pulled down 595 Arab houses, shops, factories, schools and mosques in the city and that, when completed, 13 new sectors would include 35,000 dwellings to accommodate more than 122,000 Jews. The note said that after the completion of the new buildings, Jerusalem's Jewish population would almost quintuple the number of Arabs there.

The Israeli Zionists are still shouting for widening and accelerating these expansionist measures. On February 16 Israel's defence minister Moshe Dayan clamoured that the Jews had the right to settle in any part of what was once Palestine territory. He said: "We must widen our activities in the occupied areas and must adjust ourselves to a condition of no peace and no war. We must speed up the tempo of our activities and enlarge the map of our settlement, both urban and rural, in those areas."

Zionism — Background

Zionism is an imperialist tool for aggression and suppression of the Arab national-liberation movement. Representing the interests of a mere handful of Jewish capitalists, it has always been supported by imperialism.

Though the Jews had lived in Palestine in the years B.C., the vast majority left and wandered to various parts of the world around the 1st century A.D. when the Roman Empire invaded and occupied Palestine. The inhabitants of the Palestine region have been mainly Arabs since the 7th century A.D. Though Palestine was invaded and occupied by the Ottoman Empire after the 16th century, the inhabitants were still chiefly Arabs.

To meet the needs of imperialist colonial expansion, a handful of Jewish capitalists began beating the drums for Zionism towards the end of the 19th century. They made a big noise about setting up in Palestine a so-called "purely Jewish state" and did their utmost to incite Jews in different parts of the world to emigrate to Palestine and drive out the Arabs who had lived there for generations. Led by Theodor Herzl, Jewish capitalists convened the first Zionist congress in Basle, Switzerland, in 1897 and set up the "World Zionist Organization."

Zionism cannot represent the interests of the labouring Jewish people in the slightest. Scattered over Europe and the Americas, the great majority were gradually assimilated into different nationalities as a result of long years of working and living with the local people. The very small number of Jews who remained in Palestine over the centuries always lived peacefully with the Arab people.

As soon as Zionism appeared on the scene, it was supported by the imperialists. The hub of communication lines linking Asia, Africa and Europe, Palestine holds a vital position in the Middle East. The imperialists wanted to use the hand of Zionism to extend their influence into Palestine.

Britain occupied Palestine in World War I and issued the so-called "Balfour Declaration" which undertook to support "the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" and which was backed by the United States. Since that time large groups of Jews around the world have gone to Palestine. After World War II, the number of Jews living in Palestine had risen from some 50,000 at the end of World

War I to 600,000-700,000 in 1948. Brushing aside strong opposition from the Arab countries and people, the imperialists manipulated the United Nations in 1947 to adopt a so-called "resolution" on the partition of Palestine to form a Jewish state and an Arab state. In May 1948, the Zionist leading clique unilaterally proclaimed the establishment of the artificially created "State of Israel."

Emigration of Soviet Jews Soars

Instigated and supported by imperialism after it was created, the "State of Israel" launched three wars of aggression against the Arab countries — in 1948, 1956 and 1967. These wars resulted in the Israeli Zionists seizing some 70,000 square kilometres of land from Palestine and Arab countries, including Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, Syria's Golan Heights, and the Gaza Strip, and the West Bank of the Jordan River. Israeli aggression caused the displacement of large numbers of Palestinians and forced them to become refugees.

The superpowers, however, still have continued to back and egg on the Israeli aggressors. A steady stream of money and arms pours into Israel from the United States. The Soviet revisionist social-imperialists give Israel one big group after another of manpower, including specialists. The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union in 1972 separately issued decrees stipulating that Soviet Jews would be granted exit permits only after they had paid for their education. Under U.S. pressure, however, the Soviet revisionist leading clique not long ago assured the United States that it had suspended collecting this tax from Jews wishing to leave the country, thus speeding up their emigration to Israel in large numbers.

According to the Jewish Agency, 41,898 Soviet Jews arrived in Israel in the first four months of 1973. Another report said a total of 10,330 had immigrated to Israel between 1961 and 1970. There has been a sharp increase, however, since 1971. The total number of Jewish immigrants to Israel last year was 56,000 with 32,000 coming from the Soviet Union. Israeli deputy prime minister Yigal Allon said recently: "More than 50,000 Soviet immigrants have come to Israel during the past two years, and a similar number is expected this year." "Israel might have to absorb up to one million Jewish immigrants from the Soviet Union during the next 10 years," he added.

Strong Discontent in Arab World

The Soviet revisionists' action in stepping up the emigration of Jews to Israel has aroused strong discontent and opposition in the Arab world. Mahmoud Khalidi, Director of the Office of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Damascus, pointed out: "There is no difference between the Soviet emigration to Israel and the U.S. supply of munitions and economic aid to Israel." "The supply of manpower by the Soviet Union to Israel has strengthened Israel's expansion abroad," he said.

A report in the May 14 Beirut weekly *Al Usbuth Al Arabi* said: "The Soviet Jewish emigrants are being housed in settlements in northern Israel and in the (occupied) Golan Heights." It quoted Israeli politician Ben-Gurion as saying recently: "At present there are no borders for Israel. The Israeli borders will be stipulated when another 6 million Jews have emigrated to Israel." The report pointed out: "This shows that Israel not only has no intention to withdraw from the

occupied Arab lands, but also aims at occupying more Arab lands to meet the increasing numbers of Jewish emigrants."

In a May 6 editorial, the Kuwaiti paper *Daily News* pointed out that the Soviet Union is a more dangerous enemy because, while professing friendship for the Arabs, it has opened its doors to the emigration of a new Jewish army, mostly well-educated and experienced personnel, into occupied Palestine.

Socialist Industry

The Masses Innovate (I)

by Our Correspondents

LAUNCH vigorous mass movements." "Go full steam ahead with the technical innovations and technical revolution." These directives of Chairman Mao form one of the basic principles for developing China's socialist industry. In the Shanghai factories we visited around May 1, International Labour Day, we witnessed some of the achievements brought about by the burgeoning mass movement for making technical innovations.

At the huge Shanghai No. 5 Steel Plant we saw a young woman worker at the controls of an overhead travelling crane charging an electric furnace. We were told that until last year this crane which now handles a 30-ton load had a maximum load of only 20 tons. Improvements were made to keep in step with furnace capacity which had been enlarged from 12 to 18 tons.

"What equipment and accessories did you have to buy to do that?"

"None. We made all the changes ourselves," a worker told us. "Bigger charges, higher outputs."

In another workshop we were shown an automatic vacuum furnace for making various types of high-grade rolled steel. Its main components were also products of the mass technical innovation movement, designed and made by the workers and technicians themselves.

An integrated-circuit electronic digital computer in Putan University's mathematics department played *The East Is Red* and wrote out in English "Welcome, Welcome" as a greeting. Of course, this was nothing for a machine that does over 100,000 calculations per second. The computer was made by workers of a door handle factory in co-operation with a group of mathematicians.

At the Shanghai Watch Factory we were told that 13,000 watches were turned out in 1958 when the factory was set up. By 1972 it was making 2,500,000. Again technical innovations by the masses played a big part in expanding production and improving quality.

At the Shanghai Boiler Plant we saw a few old-fashioned pulley machine tools working side by side

with modern ones. The clumsy, noisy machine tools of yesterday and the quiet efficient new machines made a sharp contrast, underlining the innovative power of the masses. Most of the new machines had been designed and made by the workers and technicians of the plant themselves, not bought from a machine tool factory.

The fruits of mass technical innovations were evident everywhere we went.

Bicycles and Zippers

Let's look at two very common articles — bicycles and zippers.

The popular "Fenghuang" (Phoenix) bicycle, with its trade mark of the fabled bird in gold, is the product of the 3,200-member Shanghai No. 3 Bicycle Factory which rose up from very humdrum origins. In its No. 4 workshop we saw an automatic painting line, one of the technical innovations introduced in the factory last year.

At one end we saw two middle-aged women workers fastening dull black frames, mudguards and parts to a conveyor and 90 minutes later, at the other end 170 metres away, glossy finished products which had been dipped into various chemical baths to remove rust and dirt and given three coats of paint being wheeled away by two husky young men.

Bicycle frames in this factory were not painted this way in the past. Shop director Chien Jung-chu told us that when the factory was set up in 1958 the frames were laboriously "laundered." He said that frames and parts were hand-dipped into tubs of chemicals and tubs of paint, a dirty, tiring and very inefficient process. Later, spraying was introduced. But this was no great improvement. Then in the early sixties workers introduced some mechanization, using cranes to dip batches of frames and parts. Operators had to go back and forth so that at the end of a day's work they had probably covered as much as seven kilometres. Loading

and unloading were heavy work and smelly fumes made working in high summer temperatures almost unbearable.

Many improvements were introduced until an automatic painting line appeared last year. Whereas 16 hours were needed to coat a frame, it now takes 90 minutes and the work is lighter, more efficient and much more pleasant and healthier. One technician pointed out in passing that the automatic line employs a rather advanced technology to get a better finish.

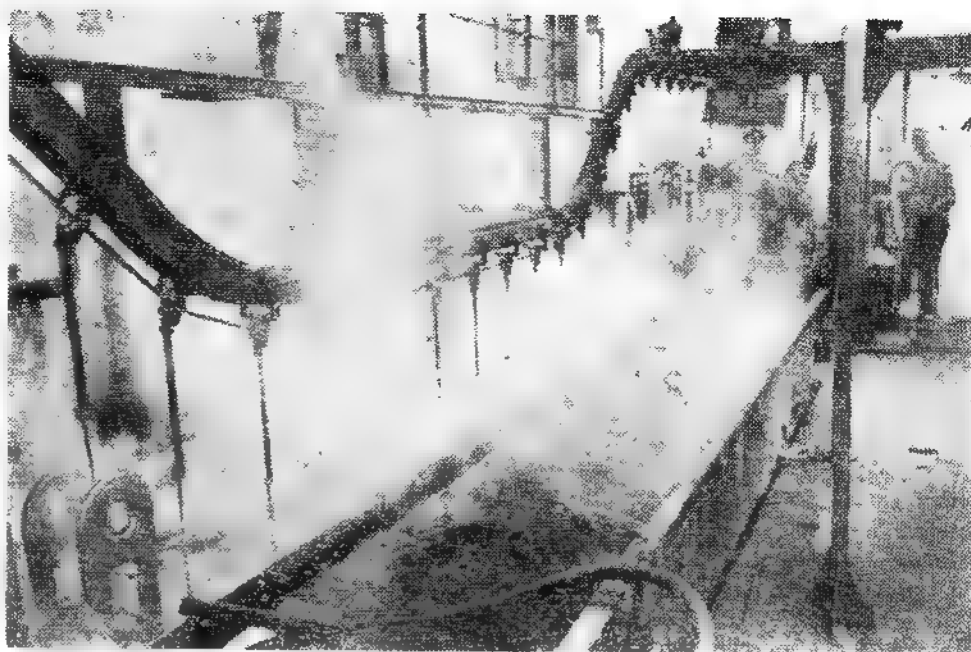
This line was designed entirely by the shop's veteran workers and technicians and most of the equipment were made in the workshop. People were taken off production to design, make and install the equipment without interrupting normal production. Volunteer labour after working hours dug the foundations, did other earth-moving work and installed the line. The birth of the line was celebrated with drums and gongs on July 1, the Party's 51st birthday last year.

This automatic line is only one of some 12,000 big and small technical innovations adopted over the past 15 years, Kuo Sung-ting, the factory's Party committee secretary and revolutionary committee chairman, told us. Annual output rose nearly 12-fold without adding very many workers, and instead of only a single model the factory now turns out over 20 models of four types of bicycles.

The "Fenghuang" is one of the best bicycles China makes and has a ready market at home and abroad.

"No more teeth and finger work," was what people said when we were shown around the Huakuang Slide Fastener Factory.

The factory has 444 workers and staff, mostly women. One of the leading members of this small factory is the 38-year-old woman comrade and deputy secretary of the factory's Party general branch Yang Chin-fang who met us in her tiny office. From a drawer she took out a half-metre-long oblong length of metal jig weighing about three kilogrammes to show us how she had made zippers before liberation when she was an 11-year-old child labourer. There was a double row of teeth down the middle of the jig, one end of which she pressed against the table and the other against her chest. From the pile of tiny "teeth" on the table she picked a tooth up with pincers and fitted it on to the jig. If any teeth did not fit properly she used her own teeth to crush it into shape. This was what used to be known as "laying out teeth" and was the major operation in making zippers. After all the spaces



Section of the automatic painting line.

had been filled with teeth, the jig was taken to a bench and hammered to fix the teeth on to a cloth tab.

After liberation this workshop and other privately-owned industrial and commercial enterprises were gradually changed into socialist state enterprises. The workers' production enthusiasm shot up and competitions were held to earn the honour of being a "100-footer heroine," a designation for a worker who made 100 foot-long fasteners in an eight-hour day.

Only the most skilled working very hard managed to do this. When the big leap in socialist construction began in 1958, workers started making technical innovations and centred their efforts on solving this problem. A machine was built in 1959 to do this work and later during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution further technical innovations were introduced which more than doubled the speed of the process, from 1,400 r.p.m. to 2,800-3,200 r.p.m.

In the workshop we saw row upon row of these not very large machines drawing in the cloth tabs at one end and spewing out a continuous ribbon of zippers. There was one woman operator to every four machines and most had not been at it for very long.

"What's the footage for a skilled worker now?"

Comrade Yang smiled. "Not footage, but metres now," she corrected. "Each operator on an average turns out 4,400-4,600 metres in an eight-hour shift. Figuring a metre as roughly three feet, that makes all the operators skilled hands turning out more than 10,000 feet of fasteners a day."

Technical innovations, large and small, were evident throughout the production process, from making teeth, polishing, cutting the zippers into lengths to quality checks. Though production has leapt, the number of workers has remained virtually unchanged. Annual

output has shot up and some of the products are being sold abroad.

"The Innovator"

What was the force behind this extensive movement for technical innovations making for the continuous increase of productive forces? The answer is: Revolution.

Comrade Kuo Sung-ting, the Party committee secretary, offered some illustrations. Prior to liberation he was a worker in China's oldest bicycle factory, the Tungchang, started by a capitalist named Chu in 1897. Tungchang first sold only imported vehicles; it wasn't until later that it began to "manufacture" bicycles. Actually it merely assembled bicycles as nearly all the parts, from the frames to the rivets for fastening the trade mark, were imported. In 1948, shortly before liberation, the factory was turning out the grand total of 350 bicycles a year. In its day it was considered China's leading bicycle firm. Those were the days when the workers starved and were oppressed and it was impossible to develop a national industry using advanced technology as foreign imports pushed domestic products out of the market.

A leading comrade in one of the factory's workshops said he had been an apprentice in a small private workshop which had a small lathe. His job was to provide the power for the lathe by pedalling more than ten hours a day.

"I longed for electricity in those days as I pedalled and panted, but at the same time I dreaded its introduction since that would put me out of a job."

The working class became the leading class when the revolution triumphed and Shanghai was liberated. Living conditions gradually improved and labour enthusiasm soared. The workers began making technical innovations to improve working conditions and raise productivity. The privately-owned enterprises were gradually converted into socialist enterprises. In 1958 the industrial department of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government organized the Tungchang and 266 other small private workshops and shops (including individual street corner bicycle repairers) into the present state-owned Shanghai No. 3 Bicycle Factory on International Labour Day.

Socialist revolution freed the forces of production. As in the rest of the country, there was a great leap in the bicycle factory. As Chairman Mao said: "Never before have the masses of the people been so inspired, so militant and so daring as at present." The technical innovation tide rose.

Kuo introduced us to Comrade Ku Ho-lin. Known to his comrades as their factory's "innovator," he heads the technical team. He was sent by the factory to study at Peking's Tsinghua University a few years ago.

With only a year's schooling before liberation, Comrade Ku started work at 15 as an apprentice in a small privately-owned workshop. His three-year apprenticeship meant working more than ten hours a day with-

out pay. All he got was his food. On top of his long hours he had to run errands, do the washing and cooking and housework in the boss' home and got kicked, cursed and beaten. In a fit of rage, the boss once threw boiling water at him. Comrade Ku's foot still carries the scars.

The workers' status changed with liberation. Ideologically, Comrade Ku's response was strong, especially when some leading comrades of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee convened a meeting of workers to discuss technical innovations and he was invited to attend. "In the old society we workers were treated like dirt," he said at the meeting. "The Communist Party treats us workers as treasures. From the bottom of my heart I want to do as much as possible for the Party, for the building of socialism."

He threw himself heart and soul into the technical innovation movement. In 1959, the second year of the factory's existence, he came up with an innovation that boosted his team's labour efficiency 19-fold. The Party committee of the factory called on all the workers to learn from him. In subsequent years he went ahead with his work, completing more than a hundred innovations in co-operation with his team-mates.

Even in the short time we spent at the factory we heard many stories about Comrade Ku. He frequently stayed behind after work to experiment, neglecting rest and meals at times. Preparing meals at home, he would sometimes knead models out of dough, or when washing up he would carve a prototype from soap. One time when he saw something wrong with a bicycle made in his factory in the street he stopped the cyclist. He gave the vehicle a thorough check and told the rider what was wrong before the latter went on his way. Comrade Ku's enthusiasm for innovations has earned him the nickname "the innovator."

Of course, technical innovations were not made solely as a result of overtime and sheer hard work. Comrade Ku went through a long and arduous study course. He had learnt draughting in a workers'



Innovator Ku Ho-lin.

technical class as well as taking on other subjects to increase his knowledge in his off-hours.

Far beyond one-man technical innovation efforts, his main contribution is in getting colleagues to join in. For example, when the factory was set up some conservative workers were ready to wait for new machinery from the state despite the call of the Party organization to go in for technical innovations.

Comrade Ku said: "The People's Liberation Army, with only millet plus rifles, beat hell out of Chiang

Kai-shek's eight million U.S.-armed troops. We workers can surely transform the old equipment." After he was popularly accepted by the factory as an innovator, he said to comrades: "Just as one bit can't turn out an axle, one pair of hands can't build socialism. What can I do by myself? We all have to join in." His way of looking at things, his speech and actions moved many more workers to join him in making technical innovations.

A Rural Commune's Industries

by Our Correspondent

RURAL people's communes in China are organizations that integrate government administration with commune management and exercise unified leadership over all aspects of work within their boundaries, including industry, agriculture, commerce, education and military training. In the past there was practically no mechanized industry in the Chinese countryside. What there was generally only went as far as smithies in townships, which turned out small farm implements, and side-line occupations such as spinning and weaving, mat-making and basket-weaving. When the great leap in socialist construction began in 1958, rural people's communes were set up all over the country and a large number of small rural workshops sprouted in their wake.

What are the industries that are run by the communes? How did they get started and how have they developed?

An Outline

Northeast China's Polopu Commune in coastal Yingkou County, Liaoning Province, is made up of 21 production brigades with a total population of 27,500 and 3,173 hectares of farmland.

The commune formerly had only a tiny smithy and carpenter's shop. Today there are 27 workshops and production groups employing more than 400 workers who repair and make farm and electric machinery, manufacture building materials and weld rods, as well as repair vehicles, make wines, tan leather and make

garments, pots, pans and buckets. Their combined fixed assets are 710,000 yuan and their gross annual output value is over 2 million yuan, over a dozen times the figure before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution started.

Building materials produced by the commune's enterprises such as magnesite, cement, lime, insulation bricks and cement or magnesite prefabs are used in the commune itself. A portion of these products are also marketed outside the commune. Since 1969 Polopu has manufactured 148,000 small farm implements and more than 1,000 farm machines of 14 types, including electric motors, pumps and seeders. A large quantity of accessories were also turned out. All these played a direct



Mechanized sprayer made by the commune's farm machinery plant.

part in promoting the mechanization of this commune's farm work and the building of water conservancy projects. Machines or semi-mechanized farm tools are now used in sowing, weeding, threshing, fodder crushing and irrigation.

Commune-run industrial enterprises have contributed 465 000 yuan as funds for boosting farm production since 1969.

Contributions by way of equipment and funds have brought big changes. The commune's average per-hectare grain output in 1970 was above the state-set target for the area. The 1971 output per hectare was 4 06 tons, and it again reaped a good harvest last year despite serious drought. Forestry, animal husbandry and fishing also have made much headway.

Rocks and Rapids

Polopu Commune's industrial growth has not been all smooth sailing.

Set up in 1958, it began building some industries to keep pace with the big leap forward in farming. Later, due to interference from Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line, some comrades erroneously looked down on these small industrial efforts, alleging that if they were to develop industry they must build big, modern factories. "Rural communes should concentrate on farming, leave industry to the cities," they cried and shut down most commune-run industries.

The rolling hill country of this commune suffered regularly from drought, especially in the spring when scanty rainfall all too often held up the sowing. The obvious answer to overcoming this and developing agriculture was to introduce irrigation. But funds, equipment and building materials were needed, all of which the commune lacked. The big state enterprises were turning out increasingly great quantities of machines for the countryside but could not in so short a time fulfil requirements in as large a country as China. Before the Polopu Commune developed its own industries, a commune member had to go from brigade to commune or to the county township to find and buy a replacement for some farm machinery. Time, money and effort were wasted. Some farm machines had to lie idle because no replacement parts could be found.

Problems like this soon gave members of the commune's Party committee something to think about. "Should the commune set up its own industries?" they asked and turned to study what Chairman Mao had to say. Chairman Mao had pointed out: "We must on no account regard industry and agriculture, socialist industrialization and the socialist transformation of agriculture as two separate and isolated things, and on no account must we emphasize the one and play down the other." Summing up their experience, they realized that industry and agriculture, while mutually restraining each other, also help expedite each other's growth. As agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, it must be energetically pursued. Commune-run industries geared to serving farming promote agriculture, so they should also be developed but on the condition

that farming in terms of manpower and funds is not affected.

Henceforth adequate attention was paid to this by the Party committee. A deputy Party committee secretary was assigned to be in charge and an office for commune-run industries was established to look after routine work. Provided with stronger Party leadership, the commune-run industrial enterprises grew swiftly.

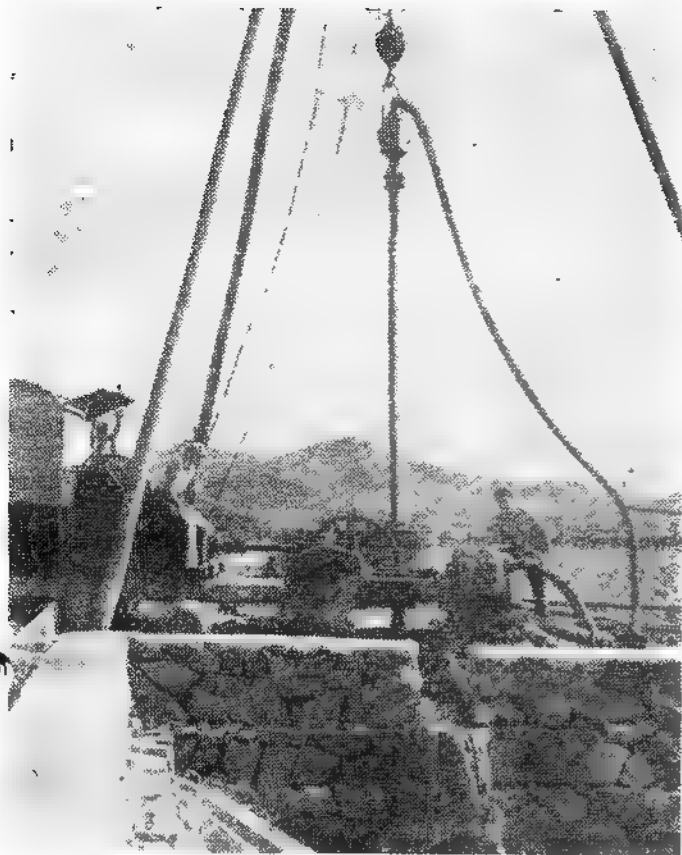
The Aim

What industries should be developed by the commune? The Polopu Commune's Party committee kept Chairman Mao's teaching "The fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization" firmly in mind. They stressed repairing and making farm machines and diverted funds brought in by the magnesite mine and building materials factory to building up the farm machinery plant swiftly. This plant now has six workshops — lathe, bench, forging, foundry, carpentry and electrical machines, employing 170 workers. All commune demands for small farm implements are met locally today and seeders, cultivators, threshers and irrigation equipment are also being turned out by the commune.

Besides manufacturing standardized farm machines, big state-run industrial enterprises also make every effort to turn out machines for particular localities. But climate, soil and other local factors vary so much that it is difficult to satisfy certain requirements. This is where commune-run enterprises come into the picture. They can gear production to local requirements.

A thick layer of hard rock under the thin top soil in most of the Polopu Commune's land had thwarted all previous attempts to drill deep wells. Workers in the farm machinery plant decided to tackle the problem themselves by making a drill capable of breaking through the hard rock layer. Since they had no experience they sent people out to learn. Upon their return, they began working on the drill which the plant designed and made after overcoming tremendous difficulties. Forty-two deep wells were sunk with this drill for the various production teams. The deepest one went down 106 metres, of which more than 60 metres were through rock. These deep wells were a big help in defeating last year's serious drought.

Polopu's commune-run industrial enterprises closely collaborated with and promoted efforts at scientific farming. In 1970 the commune began to dibble sorghum and cotton seeds instead of sowing them in rows as in the past. This method which suited local conditions brought in much higher yields. The usual method of first making a furrow and then sowing at intervals required nine men, seven to measure out the spacing and sow the seeds. It was slow and hard work and planting often could not be completed in time. The commune Party committee organized workers and staff of the farm machinery plant to design a more efficient machine. This was accomplished after many trials. Sowing space is adjustable with this new machine operated by only two men. The machine can also be



Drilling rig built by the commune boring a deep well for a production team.

made to sow many crops. With these machines the commune now completes its spring sowing in a week instead of 12 days and quite a quantity of seeds is saved.

Simultaneously with making and popularizing new types of farm machinery and equipment, the plant also pays attention to repair work. Repairs are not only made as soon as a faulty machine is brought in, the plant also sends repair crews out during busy farm seasons to do on-the-spot repairs.

The upshot of all this is a rise in labour productivity, saving more than 10,000 working days in spring sowing alone, thus freeing manpower for commune-run industries and for developing various side-line occupations. This is one aspect showing how industry and agriculture speed each other's growth.

Method

Equipment, funds, materials and technical skills were required to set up and develop commune-run industries. How were these met? The workers and staff of the commune-run enterprises replied: "Make the equipment ourselves, find the material locally, and learn as we go."

One example is the cement factory. Workers there repaired and converted several old houses into workshops, used a double layer of red bricks to serve as refractory bricks and reconstructed obsolete material into equipment for roasting cement. After production got off to a modest start by these indigenous methods,

better equipment was gradually introduced and quality went up accordingly.

Once when the farm machinery plant was busy getting out machines, the press which it had built by itself from old material broke down. The plant did not buy a new replacement, nor did it ask the state for steel. It used two discarded iron plates for replacing the broken part and got the press working again. In the years since the plant was set up it has made 60 machines for its own use. These include shears for cutting iron plates, a press, a punching machine, a planer and other machines. Of course these home-made machines cannot be compared with those made by big modern factories, but they serve the purpose in the countryside. Moreover, in making these machines the groundwork for turning out better machines in the future by the commune's workers was being laid and local initiative is spurred on.

In the matter of funds the commune, working to state-set plans and according to local resources, first opened a mine to exploit local magnesite deposits to accumulate funds quickly for setting up other enterprises. The magnesite, cement, lime and prefabricated articles made in Polopu mostly went to state industrial construction projects and to other communes and brigades in return for substantial sums. Each year the commune earns more than 200,000 yuan from its magnesite mine and related products.

Since 1969 the commune has put 60 per cent of the earnings from these enterprises into farming and the rest into expanding commune-run industrial production. With funds so acquired, Polopu has in three years built two reservoirs, a sluice and other water conservancy projects as well as set up a stud farm and seed and plant propagation nurseries, which in turn help the commune to develop a many-sided economy.

Since the commune has enough fund in hand, its well-drilling team now provides services free of charge for the production teams and the farm machinery plant's products are sold at cut-rate prices. For example, the new dibbers are priced at 30 per cent below cost.

For raw materials, the commune-run industries rely as much as possible on local resources. The workers also make the fullest use of scrap and obsolete equipment and parts. They have introduced technical innovations, practised economy and used substitutes in their efforts to solve the question of raw materials.

Polopu pays much attention to training a technical force by sending personnel out to study, to learn by doing, and by running study classes and organizing veteran workers to teach the young workers. Sixty-six technicians have been trained in this way and more than 200 electricians and other skilled personnel have been trained for the production brigades. The commune-run enterprises have turned out a number of bench drills, electric motors, emery wheels and other equipment for the brigades, thus enabling them to repair farm machinery and tools themselves.

Industry in Polopu Commune today is a spur to agricultural production and vice versa, making for the swift development of both.

(Continued from p. 5.)

Shanghai peace delegation and then as a member of the Nanking government delegation to the peace negotiations. After liberation, he was Member of the First National Committee of the C.P.P.C.C., Member of the Standing Committee of the Second and the Third National Committees of the C.P.P.C.C., Deputy to the First and the Second National People's Congresses and a member of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Government Administration Council.

"In the last two decades or more, Mr. Chang Shih-chao cherished warm love for Chairman Mao, the great leader of the Chinese people, supported the Chinese Communist Party and paid great attention to socialist construction and the situation at home and abroad. In his late years he worked tirelessly to compile material from China's cultural heritage and write related works. He was willing to listen to differing views on academic questions. This commands our admiration. Mr. Chang Shih-chao made unremitting efforts for the reunification of the motherland until his dying day. He was always longing for his old friends in Taiwan Province and for the liberation of that province, hoping that the motherland would be reunified at an early date.

"Mr. Chang Shih-chao has departed from us for ever. We will turn grief into strength, and work and study hard. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao, we will work for the prosperity of the socialist motherland, against the imperialist schemes for aggression, and for the unity of the entire Chinese people, the Taiwan compatriots included, and make concerted efforts to surmount all obstacles to fulfil the historic task of liberating Taiwan Province and reunifying the motherland."

Also attending the memorial meeting were: Members of the N.P.C. Standing Committee; Members of the Standing Committee of the

C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and Members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee; leading members of departments concerned and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; staff members of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History; Taiwan personages in Peking; friends of the late Mr. Chang Shih-chao; medical personnel; and representatives of the masses from departments concerned.

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Malaysia, Thailand and Burma

A Chinese table tennis delegation with Chuang Tse-tung, leading member of the All-China Sports Federation and Vice-President of the Table Tennis Association of China, as leader and Cheng Jui-sheng and Kuan Tai as deputy leaders, concluded a friendly visit to Malaysia, Thailand and Burma and returned to Peking on July 13.

The delegation was in Malaysia from June 9 to 17 at the invitation of the Table Tennis Association of Malaysia. The Chinese guests were feted by the Malaysian Table Tennis Association on the evening of their arrival in Kuala Lumpur. Addressing the dinner party, Malaysian Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports Hamzah warmly welcomed the Chinese delegation, saying its visit and matches would surely strengthen the friendship between the Malaysian and Chinese sportsmen and peoples. Malaysia, the minister said, would send a table tennis delegation to the Asian-African-Latin American Table Tennis Friendship Invitational Tournament to be held in Peking this autumn.

In his reply, Chuang Tse-tung thanked the Malaysian friends for their warm welcome and hospitality. He expressed the wish that friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries would develop steadily.

Field Marshal Praphas Charusathien, Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Olympic Committee of Thailand, received all the members of the delegation. Air Chief Marshal

Dawee Chullasap, Vice-President of the Olympic Committee of Thailand, gave a dinner in honour of the delegation.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Rangoon from Bangkok on the evening of June 24 for a friendly visit to Burma. Held at Aung San Gymnasium on the evening of July 2, the formal opening ceremony for the friendly table tennis matches between China and Burma was attended by U Gwan Shein, Director of Burma's Sports and Physical Education Department, and U Po Hto, President of the Burmese Table Tennis Association. Before the matches, U Po Hto and Chuang Tse-tung had photographs taken with the players of both countries, followed by the exchange of pennants, bouquets and badges between the two sides.

The Chinese delegation left Burma for home by air on July 9 after a two-week friendly visit.

Six African Countries Supported in Fighting Drought

Prolonged drought this year has resulted in decreased agricultural production and the death of cattle in six sub-Saharan countries—Mauritania, Mali, Senegal, Chad, Niger and Upper Volta.

The governments of these countries have been adopting many measures to cope with the drought, the most serious in the last 60 years.

The Chinese Government and people have expressed profound sympathy and concern for the drought-stricken people. Since April the Chinese Red Cross Society has donated 35,000 tons of grain to the six African nations to support their governments and people in the struggle against natural calamity: 8,000 tons for Mauritania, 8,000 tons for Mali, 5,000 tons for Senegal, 4,000 tons for Chad, 5,000 tons for Niger and 5,000 tons for Upper Volta. In addition, a donation of anti-measles vaccine for 1,100,000 people and medicine has been given to Mali and Upper Volta.

CAMBODIA

Puppet Troops Called On to Revolt

Khieu Samphan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and Commander-in-Chief of the People's Armed Forces of National Liberation of Cambodia; Hou Yuon, Minister of Interior, Communal Reform and Co-operatives; and Hu Nim, Minister of Information and Propaganda, issued an appeal on July 13 to the officers and men of the puppet army in Phnom Penh to revolt, punish the tyrannical officers and overthrow the traitorous Lon Nol clique.

The appeal said: The defence of Phnom Penh is being shattered section by section. The traitorous clique no longer has the strength to resist the offensives of the people's armed forces. In some provincial capitals under temporary enemy control the situation is one of utter chaos. Fighting for power and locked in internal strife, the traitorous clique is falling apart. It may collapse any day and can do nothing to extricate itself from this situation.

The appeal called on the puppet officers and men in Phnom Penh to rise up, unite with the Cambodian people and their armed forces of national liberation, perform meritorious service to the nation and people, topple the rule of the traitors Lon Nol, Sirik Matak, Son Ngoc Thanh, In Tam and their like, and drive out the U.S. imperialists and their foreign lackeys.

ON RECOGNITION OF BANGLA DESH

Pakistan National Assembly Adopts Resolution

The National Assembly of Pakistan adopted a resolution on July 10 authorizing the government to formally recognize Bangla Desh at an appropriate time. This is an important step by Pakistan to normalize the situation in South Asia.

The Assembly held that the prerequisite for such normalization is full implementation of the provisions of U.N. Security Council Resolution 307 and the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the release and repatriation of prisoners of war and civilian internees without any further delay.

The day before the Assembly carried the resolution, speaking of Pakistan being prepared to recognize Bangla Desh. President Bhutto said that "the prerequisite to the re-establishment of normal relations is the repatriation of prisoners of war." It is obvious that, with our prisoners of war in captivity and with the talk of bringing some of them to trial in Dacca or anywhere outside Pakistan, the time [for recognizing Bangla Desh] is not appropriate, he added.

It should be recalled that since the ceasefire in the Indian-Pakistan war of December 1971, the Pakistan Government has been making unremitting efforts to solve the problems left over by the war. But the Indian Government, in violation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 307 adopted on December 21, 1971, held over 90,000 Pakistan prisoners of war and civilians as "hostage" to press Pakistan to recognize Bangla Desh and to accept New Delhi's other unreasonable demands.

In his July 9 speech, President Bhutto stressed: "No political advantage can be extracted from Pakistan. It is, or should be, understood now beyond any doubt that we will not agree to any humiliating terms, any conditions that militate against our principles, under any pressure whatsoever. It is, or should be, manifest now that there is no question of our accepting India's dominance in South Asia."

C.E.S.C.

Outstanding Differences

The first stage session of the 35-nation Conference on European Security and Co-operation — a July 3

to 7 meeting at the foreign minister level in Helsinki, the Finnish capital — failed to reach any agreement on substantial questions except to fix September 18 as the time for the second stage session in Geneva. The session was devoted mainly to hearing general policy speeches by the foreign ministers of various countries who put forth their own proposals and views. From the outset, Albania had announced she would not participate in the conference.

Be on guard against "false assurances." French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert said that "it is not because a conference was held in Helsinki in 1973 or 1974 that everything will be settled." He told the meeting that public opinion must realize that such a conference might "mislead people through false assurances."

In his speech, British Foreign Secretary Alec Douglas-Home demanded that the Soviet Union "move from words to deeds" in guaranteeing the security of Europe. He said: "We cannot leave such sentiments hanging in the air. We must come down to earth. The people of our countries will not thank or congratulate us for adding more solemn declarations." Speaking of security in Europe, the British Foreign Secretary noted that it should not be regarded as "a question of words on paper, or on the lips of statesmen."

Don't act as superpowers' "rubber stamp." Some countries were greatly worried that they might be deceived by the superpowers and get a false detente instead of real security. Speaking at the conference, their representatives expressed strong dissatisfaction with the pursuance of big-power hegemonism by one or two superpowers and demanded that big powers respect the rights and interests of small and medium-sized countries.

Maltese Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dominic Mintoff condemned "the two superpowers who shake hands across Central Europe and bare their ugly teeth in the blue Mediterranean Sea." He stressed that the security of the Mediterranean region is indivisible from the security of Europe. The two superpowers, the United States and

the Soviet Union, should not be given a free hand in Mediterranean matters which must be tackled urgently by the Conference on European Security and Co-operation. Otherwise, the conference could only play the "role of being nothing more than the official multi-national rubber stamp of the superpowers," he declared.

All countries, big and small, are equal. Swedish Foreign Minister Krister Wickman emphasized: "It should not be overlooked that . . . co-operation between the superpowers could prejudice the legitimate interests of other states. The position that these powers have attained — for instance in the military field — may place the rest of the world in a state of dependence that might be hard to reconcile with the right of national self-determination."

Romanian Foreign Minister Macovescu said that his government holds that European security can be built only by creating conditions for participation in solving multilateral questions on an equal basis. He said his country demands that the Balkans be turned into a zone without nuclear weapons, foreign troops and military bases.

"Principles" inapplicable to the Soviet Union. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko came up with a draft of the "general declaration on the mainstay of European security and the principles of relations among states in Europe," which includes so-called renunciation of the use of force, non-interference in internal affairs and respect for the sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of other countries. But on the day the "general declaration" was issued, the spokesman for the Soviet delegation declared that these "principles" would not apply to such acts as the armed Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

In his speech, Gromyko emphasized "the unconditional recognition of the inviolability of frontiers." The Secretary of State of the United States and the Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, however, said that frontier changes by peaceful means should not be

ruled out. F.R.G. Foreign Minister Scheel stated: "The political aim of the Federal Republic of Germany is to create a peaceful situation in Europe, under which the German people can achieve their reunion through free self-determination."

"A miserable winter." The meeting finally adopted an insipid communique on the proceedings of the ministerial session. Commenting on the meeting, news agencies and the press of the West noted that it "already pointed up the split" between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States and other Western countries on the other, though substantial discussions had not yet started. With regard to the "flow of people and ideas" stressed by the West, the Soviet Union has "many reservations" which reflect its "fear that Western influence [would be] more freely admitted into" the East European countries. The Soviet objective at the conference is "recognition by governments of the West of Soviet domination of Eastern Europe," leaving "the countries of Western Europe still divided" and alienated from the United States, while "Russia would be able to exert increasing influence over policy in Western Europe."

It was expected that there will be "long and tough bargaining" in the second phase of the conference in Geneva. George Vest, U.S. Chief Adviser to the conference, told a correspondent: "I think frankly it is going to be like cracking rocks. And we will have a miserable winter."

"LA DEPECHE" (FRANCE)

Soviet Naval Expansion

The Soviet Union now has the second largest naval force (next only to the United States) and the largest submarine fleet in the world, and it is still expanding and reinforcing them both.

Revealing this state of affairs, an article in a recent issue of the French paper *la Depeche* analysed the three characteristics of present Soviet naval development.

"First, the intense 'missilisation' of surface ships, which total nearly 200 warships, big and small."

"The second is the reinforcement of the strategic nuclear submarine fleet." By 1972 this fleet had 41 nuclear submarines equipped with 522 missiles. According to the U.S.-Soviet "SALT" agreement, the Soviet Union will be allowed to build another 21 nuclear submarines and increase its missiles by 428 in five years.

The third conspicuous aspect is intensified Soviet construction of aircraft carriers so as to "increase the strategic mobility of naval force on the high seas."

The article reviewed the expansionist activities of the Soviet fleets. In 1965, the Soviet Union had only 12 warships in the Mediterranean, whereas in 1971 and 1972 even in normal circumstances the number rose to 50, including cruisers, destroyers, frigates and submarines. The [Soviet] Arctic and Baltic fleets, which had long been confined to the North Sea, are now pushing their manoeuvres more and more westward across the Sea of Norway and into the Atlantic Ocean. The article pointed out that the Soviet Union is seeking naval bases in all parts of the world.

LAGOS

O.A.U. Ministerial Conference

The Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) held in the Nigerian capital Lagos from July 9 to 11 adopted three resolutions.

In the resolution on the forthcoming negotiations between Africa and the European Economic Community (E.E.C.), the conference expressed satisfaction with the reaffirmation by all O.A.U. member states of the principles for establishing a common African platform to negotiate with the E.E.C. The conference agreed that each African country should be represented at ministerial level in

the preliminary negotiations in Brussels later this month. Nigerian Commissioner for Trade Wenike Briggs was elected spokesman for the African group.

In the resolution on multilateral trade negotiations, the conference reaffirmed its adherence to the principles and resolutions on multilateral trade negotiations adopted at the 10th O.A.U. Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

In the resolution on the African Common Market, the conference called for establishment of the market without delay as an effective means of helping the African states resolve their essential economic and monetary problems. Concrete proposals for the creation of this body will be made at the next O.A.U. Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

The main task of the conference was to implement the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence and relevant resolutions adopted at the 10th O.A.U. Assembly last May. Thirty-nine independent African countries were represented at the conference.

MOZAMBIQUE

Colonial Troops Slaughter 400 Civilians

The British press recently reported that Portuguese colonial troops in Mozambique had massacred 400 peaceful people, many of them women and children, in Wiriyanu Village in Tete Province last December 16.

On July 13, the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) issued a statement about this atrocity, further exposing a series of shocking fascist crimes committed by the Portuguese colonial troops. The statement pointed out that the December 16, 1972 massacre was not an isolated one. "In fact, massacres are a common practice of the Portuguese troops in Mozambique. They are inherent in the Portuguese colonial system."

The FRELIMO statement cited the following atrocities carried out by the Portuguese colonialists:

In July, 1970, Portuguese colonial troops killed about 60 people in Joao Village in Tete Province, including children. They deceived innocent peasants into digging a big hole, then shot them dead and buried them in it.

In February 1972, Portuguese troops locked 16 people, including several pregnant women and babies, in a house in Xidecunde Village and then threw hand-grenades into it, killing 15.

On September 28, 1972, Portuguese soldiers locked about 30 people inside a house in Angonia in Tete Province, set fire to it and burnt them all to death.

Early in December 1972, Portuguese troops rounded up 60 people in villages outside Tete Town, locked them in a house and burnt them all to death. . . .

Organizations and public opinion in the African and Arab countries have condemned the Portuguese colonialist authorities' atrocities involving the wholesale slaughter of Africans. Nzo Ekangaki, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, pointed out in a statement on July 11 that the massacre at Wiriyanu Village was "ghastly and dastardly." He said: "It should shock mankind to hear that the Portuguese in their failure to attack the freedom-fighters who are in the jungles resorted to attacking children and women living in the remote areas."

The massacre of innocent people in Mozambique arouses the Mozambique people to intensify their struggle for freedom, he said.

ARGENTINA

President Campora Resigns

Argentine President Hector Jose Campora and Vice-President Vicente Solano Lima announced their resig-

nation on July 13, which was accepted the same day by the Argentine Congress. President of the Chamber of Deputies Raul Alberto Lastiri was sworn in as provisional president under the Constitution. He declared new presidential elections would take place within 30 days.

In a speech to the nation announcing his resignation, President Campora said: "An event is approaching: the reunion of General Peron with his people in the real and formal exercise of his indisputable leadership." "General Peron definitely lives on the soil of the fatherland," he said, and it was necessary to "restore to him the mandate which was granted him in the past and of which he was unjustly deprived."

General Peron made a TV address to the nation the same evening. He said he was prepared to accept any mission assigned him by the nation's justicialist movement.

Former President Peron returned to Argentina from Madrid on June 20. Soon after this, he held talks with Ricardo Balbin, leader of the Radical Civic Union, Argentina's second largest party. On July 10, he had separate talks with the commanders-in-chief of the army, navy and air force in the presence of Minister of National Defence Angel Federico Robledo. On July 11, President Campora, Defence Minister Angel Robledo and Army Commander-in-Chief Jorge Carcagno jointly signed a decree to restore to Peron the rank of army lieutenant-general of which he was stripped by a military court in 1955. On July 12, General Peron held talks with President Campora, Cabinet ministers and leaders of the General Confederation of Labour. That evening, President Campora announced his decision to resign to the press.

CORRECTION: In our last issue (No. 28), on p. 17, left-hand column, lines 4-5, for "especially the rich peasants" read "especially the well-off middle peasants."

More Irrigation Works Completed

EVERY year since liberation, tens of millions of peasants have been involved in nationwide irrigation projects during the slack winter-spring farming seasons. From the end of autumn harvest last year to the end of April this year, 3,060,000 hectares of irrigated land were added or improved as a result of the construction of 1,130,000 water conservancy works, including reservoirs, ponds, sluice-gates, wells, ditches and pumping stations. Most projects were small, auxiliary ones built by communes and production brigades with state help.

In addition, 13,330,000 hectares were levelled and deep-ploughed, large tracts of arable hill slopes terraced and saline land improved.

Works in different regions were decided upon by considering local needs and possibilities. Each region concentrated on solving the problems that most affected its agriculture.

Overcoming the worst drought in decades, north China had a good harvest in 1972. Cadres and peasants summed up their experience and devoted efforts to digging for ground water while making full use of surface water. Fourteen provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in northern China reported that 231,000 power-operated wells, a record number, were sunk from last October to this April.

Shensi, Kansu and Shansi Provinces and the autonomous regions of Ningsia and Inner Mongolia in the Yellow River basin stressed water and soil conservation. Some 260,000 hectares of fields were terraced between last winter and spring.

Completion of drainage and alkaline-control projects in Hopei, Shantung, Honan, Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces and suburban Tientsin transformed 1,130,000 hectares of saline land. In the south, half a million hectares of low-yielding land were improved in Szechuan, Yunnan,

Kweichow, Kwangtung, Fukien, Kiangsi and Hunan Provinces.

Peking's New Buildings

AMONG the new building projects that are changing Peking's skyline are a modern terminal for Peking Airport, a new multi-storeyed addition to the Peking Hotel and a long-distance telephone building for international and domestic service.

Additional housing blocks are going up in the embassy quarter in the eastern suburbs following completion last year of the International Club, the Friendship Store and apartment housing blocks for diplomats.

The scale of construction in the capital this year is the biggest in a decade, according to a leading member of the municipal construction department.

Included in the new industrial projects are a complex for manufacturing large power station equipment and the expansion of a big power station as well as mines and petrochemical works. Other projects include road over-passes, housing, schools and hotels.

Peking's building workers, engineers and architects are pooling their efforts to ensure both speed and quality in accordance with the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

Architects worked round the clock on the design for the airport terminal, complete with a restaurant, shopping facilities, a banking office and a small hotel. They drew up their designs after many consultations with people using airport facilities, such as managerial staff, pilots, repair and maintenance crews, telecommunications personnel and people from the press, TV and film studios.

From designing to operation, the power station was enlarged in record time — one year. It is now supply-

ing electricity to the capital and other parts of north China.

Top-notch work is being done in the building of the complex for power station equipment. The steel casting shop's pillars, each weighing 48 tons, were hoisted into place with a tolerance of less than 0.5 cm. in perpendicularity.

Workers of many building materials plants in the capital are working hard to supply all the material needed for the construction projects.

The Peking Reinforced Concrete Structures Plant is filling orders for more than 30,000 pre-stressed reinforced concrete slabs for the major building projects. Light-weight, high-strength slabs were successfully trial-produced and workers used a new technological process to raise output.

The Peking Building Accessories Timber Plant has worked out a timetable for prompt delivery of doors and window frames to various building projects on the basis of investigations at the beginning of the year.

HERE AND THERE

New Collection of Pictures. A book, *Selections of Art*, recently issued by the People's Art Publishing House, contains 96 reproductions of traditional Chinese paintings, oil paintings, graphic art, posters and selections from picture-story books.

The work of professional and amateur artists, most of the pictures were selected from the 1972 National Art Exhibition; a number were creations of the last thirty years. They demonstrate great variety in theme, content and artistic form. Some, with warm enthusiasm, depict Chairman Mao's historic activities in different periods of the revolution. Some describe the militant life of the workers, peasants and soldiers, while others reflect China's speedily developing industry, agriculture, education, culture and health services.

New Songs. The People's Literature Publishing House has put out a sequel to a song book published last year. This new collection contains 101 songs composed by professionals and amateurs, expressing the love of the people of various nationalities for the Party and Chairman Mao and

THIRD WORLD CHRONICLE

Mali's Fisheries. The biggest river in West Africa, the Niger flows some 1,700 kilometres inside landlocked Mali. In the Central Delta, the country's main fishing area, it is joined by the Bani River, and here on three islets is one of the marketing centres for the country's fish products, the well-known fishing town of Mopti. During the fishing seasons, the Niger is dotted with the white sails of fishing boats and its banks are piled with their catches.

Mali's annual catch is over 100,000 tons, 90 per cent of which is processed into dried or smoked fish for domestic and foreign consumption. Fish ranks fourth in the country's yearly exports and is a powerful support for Mali's construction.

Not many years ago when Mali was under colonial domination, the fishing industry was in a sorry state. Foreign fishmongers flocked to Mopti in the fishing seasons and monopolized the fish market, controlling prices and ruthlessly exploiting the Malian fishermen.

With government help after the country's independence, the fishermen gradually got themselves organized and set up fishing co-operatives. To protect production and the fishermen's livelihood, the government has unified the market prices and provided funds for the co-operatives to develop production.

Today, Mopti with a population of 35,000 is thriving and construction and expansion are going on everywhere. One example is a refrigeration plant which has a daily capacity of five tons. Because of growing

demands, a new refrigeration plant is being designed.

Traditional Nepalese Medicine. Living at the foot of the Himalayas, the Nepalese people have gained a wealth of experience in their long struggle against disease. The Health Department of the Nepalese Government has collected and compiled ten volumes of data on Nepal's traditional medicine which has been handed down from generation to generation. They include more than 800 kinds of medicine extracted from plants, animals and minerals.

The government-run pharmaceutical plant specially devoted to the research and manufacture of traditional medicines now produces 280 varieties, including those effective in treating tuberculosis, asthma, coughing and stomach ailments. The government has also set up a hospital in the capital, Kathmandu, which gives patients traditional medical treatment and medicines.

Afghan Scholar Commemorated. This year is the millenary anniversary of the birth of the famous Afghan scholar Al-Biruni (973-1048). Kabul University in the capital held a grand ceremony on June 16 to commemorate this eminent scholar who distinguished himself in astronomy, mathematics, philosophy and Sanskrit. In a speech at the ceremony, Prime Minister Mohammed Moussa Shafiq said that Al-Biruni belongs not only to Afghanistan but also to the world.

Mexico Ships Fuel to Chile. The Mexican oil tanker *Plan de Ayala* recently arrived in the Chilean port of Valparaiso with 18,300 tons of gasoline and kerosene. This was the first shipment of such fuel to Chile ordered by Mexican President Luis Echeverria after he learnt of Chile's fuel shortage.

Mexican Secretary for National Property Horacio Flores de la Pena said that these fuels were not supplied under a contract but were an exceptional sale to meet Chile's needs. Mexico, he said, did not want Chile to be a victim of blackmail by trans-national companies.

Nigerianization Policy. The Shell-B.P. Petroleum Development Company of Nigeria is the biggest foreign oil concern in that country. On June 11, the Nigerian Government signed an agreement with it in Lagos to take shares in the company.

According to the agreement, the government formally acquires 35 per cent of all company assets as of April 1 this year and will assume a 51 per cent controlling share in the company by 1982.

In pursuance of a policy of Nigerianization in the national economy, the government had obtained 33 to 51 per cent share holdings in six foreign oil companies operating in Nigeria before its agreement with Shell-B.P.

Pakistan Tea. The Pakistan Government began trial-planting tea this year to meet its people's needs. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture imported tea seeds from China and other tea-producing countries in February and planted them in beds near Islamabad. Today the young tea plants raised from the Chinese seeds are doing well.

New Village Schools in Peru. Ancash is a mountainous Peruvian coastal department with a population of one million. A big earthquake on May 31, 1970 caused heavy damage in Huaras and some counties in this department. In January of the following year work began on rebuilding some village schools and there are now 301 such schools for some 30,000 youngsters.

for their socialist motherland. They praise the advances seen on all sides and describe the lofty aspirations of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Stage Performances. Two performances were recently staged for Peking audiences, one of songs, dances and ballads by professionals and amateurs, the other, of items by

Peking's kindergarten and primary school children. Most of the numbers were selected from this year's May Day entertainments in Peking and represent new works of amateur as well as professional art and literary workers produced in the past year.

The selections include choral and solo singing, songs with acting,

orchestral and solo instrumental music, dance numbers and mini-dance-dramas. The life of the people in the midst of socialist revolution and construction is reflected in all its richness and colour. The children's performances show a happy new generation sturdily growing up nurtured by Mao Tsetung Thought.

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